REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin.

FOR THE YEAR

1051 M. E.—1875-76 A. D.

ERNACOLLUM:

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN SIRKAR PRESS.

1876.

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Before entering into the results of the working of the several Departments during the past year, it will not be undesirable to present an epitome of the political history of the State, which has not been given in former Reports, and to pass in review the progress of Civil Administration up to the present time and the gradual improvement in the finances of the country.

2. **Political**:—Malabar or Malayalam denotes the country between the Western ghauts and the Arabian Sea South of Konkan. Its Sanscrit name of Keralam refers probably to the abundant growth of the keram or cocoanut in these parts.

3. According to tradition Parasu Ramah, the Sixth incarnation of Vishnu, reclaimed these parts from the Sea and established the principal temples and gramams. To distinguish and isolate the people of Malabar from their fellow Aryans in other parts of the peninsula, certain changes were instituted in the manners and customs of the people; the principal of which are the wearing of the *cudumi* (or tuft of hair) on the forepart of the head, the restriction that the eldest sons only of the Namboory Brahmans should marry, and the

system of inheritance known as *Maramakkatayam* amongst the Sudra castes. The lands in the newly occupied country were divided, rent free, amongst the temples and a few Brahman proprietors called thence "Jenmies." These had each a large number of tenants or dependants, and at first, established an aristocratic form of Government, till the rapid increase in the numbers of the colony and the dissensions amongst the chiefs rendered it necessary to install a supreme executive officer. About B. C. 60 a great congress was held when it was agreed that a Governor or Perumal should be sent for from the neighbouring kingdom of Chera comprising Coimbatore and parts of Malabar and Travancore. Each Viceroy was restricted to a rule of 12 years only.

4. Subjoined is a Catalogue of some of the Perumal Princes who reigned in Malayalam, &c.

No.	Names of the Perumal Princes.	Remarks.
1	**Kaya Perumal** ...	Died before the expiration of the prescribed time.
2	**Sholay Perumal** ...	Assassinated by a Brahmin who as well as his associates were expelled their tribe, and their descendants are called Nambydymars.
3	**Paundy Perumal** ...	Described as an enterprising female who reigned under this name. She resigned from inclination or necessity her Government.
4	**Vannum Perumal** ...	Described as having been converted to the Buddhist faith and retired to Mecca.
5	**Tooloo Perumal** ...	The division of Malayalam into four provinces took place in the reign of this chief.

6	Inderam Perumal ...	Inderam Perumal subdivided the country; the most northern he denominated Tooloonaud, the most southern Malayalam, and directed that the inhabitants of each should confine their alliances to those belonging to their own particular tract.
7	Aurea Perumal ...	During the reign of this chief the country underwent a third change in its internal division; from Gokarnam to Perrumpoly it was called Toolunad; thence to Pothupatnam, Keralah Raj; thence to Canneath, Moothaganaad; and thence to Kannea Coomary, Coovala Raj; each space was superintended by a Daledderry or Brahmin Councillor.
8	Coona Perumal ...	....
9	Kottay Perumal ...	Kottay Perumal has the reputation of having founded Kottaycolum the Modern Calicut.
10	Munda Perumal ...	....
11	Yailea Perumal ...	....
12	Coumboum Perumal ...	....
13	Veizium Perumal ...	This Prince is stated to have built Coulum then called Vuddakencolum.
14	Vulluvum Perumal ...	Vulluvum Perumal derived this appellation from his constant tours throughout the country.
15	Arrechendron Perumal...	His successor early disappeared, He built the Fort of Pooraveahmalla.
16	Mullum Perumal ...	Mullum Perumal traced his lineage from the race of Madura Kings.
17	Kolashagara Perumal ...	....
18	Sheruman Perumal ...	....

5. The Perumals held their capital at Cranganore or Kodungalore and preserved the tributary relation to the said Tamil Kingdom, till in the fourth century after Christ, the last Cherman Perumal made himself independent. The Jews and Syrian Christians had received the protection of the Perumal as refugees and traders and probably helped him to throw off the yoke of his Sovereign.

6. Before the retirement of Cherman Perumal to Mecca as a Buddhist in A. D. 378, he divided his dominions amongst his relatives and dependants. The Rajahs of Cochin are the descendants of the Perumal in the Mara-makkatayom line, and as such were entitled to the paramount position in Malabar. They were crowned at Ponany in the presence of the other Rajahs till that town was forfeited successively to the Zamorin of Calicut, the Sultan of Mysore, and lastly to the British Government.

7. From the native annals of Malabar and their own traditions, it appears that ten thousand Jews arrived on the coast about A. D. 70, shortly after the destruction of the second Temple and the final desolation of Jerusalem. It is supposed that some seven thousand settled at once on a spot then called Mahadevapatnam but now Cranganore, and applied themselves with their usual sagacity, economy and success to trade, and thence early obtained the respect and protection of the native princes. Some considerable time afterwards they procured a most valuable grant from the ruling sovereign, and had it engraved in Malayalam upon a copper plate. This plate is still in existence, and many suppose that the renowned Cherman Perumal was the donor, as the attestation is right royal. The following is a translation from a Malayalam manuscript rendering of the original Hebrew interpretation of the copperplate:—

"To that God, who of His Almighty will and pleasure created this world and its Kings, I Eravy Vurma lift up my hands in adoration, and bestow this grant, as from time immemorial our sovereignty has existed, at Cranganore, on this day of the thirty-sixth year of our reign ; and, by this, I do hereby ordain and give all manner of powers to Joseph Rabban, to wear of five different colours, to be saluted by the firing of guns, to ride on elephants and horses, to have an herald on the roads, to make converts of five nations, to have the lamp of the day, to walk upon carpets spread upon the ground, to adorn his house, to use palankeens, high parasols, kettle drums, trumpets and small drums ; and, to all these privileges, I grant freedom from ground-rent and duty to seventy-two families, and appoint him chief and Governor of the Houses of Congregation. All the above cited privileges are hereby, without the least difference or contradiction, fully granted by this copper plate unto the said Joseph Rabban, his heirs, male and female, brides and bridegrooms, to hold and exercise, as long as they may be in this world. May God grant His blessing to the undermentioned witnesses.

King Bivada Cubertin Mitadin,
and he is King of Travancore.

King Aírla Nada Mana Vikrum,
and he is the Zamorin King.

King Veloda Nada Archrin Shaten,
and he is King of Argot.

King Biddataroo Coadda,
and he is King of Polgaicherry.

King Iroy Billapanta,
and he is King of Calastri.

King Moodacan Chatten,
and he is King of Carbinah

King Wajachery Kandan,
and he is King of Varachangur.

Written by Kelappen.

As the Cochin Rajah Perampadappa is my heir his name is not included in this".

8. The States formed on the dismemberment of the Perumals' empire were further weakened by smaller apportionments amongst Chiefs or Kaimals who were under a species of feudal subordination to the Rajahs, and subject to their control, exercised a tyrannical rule over the tenants and people included within their provinces. These subordinate chiefs were styled Rajahs again by their subjects and were often at feud with one another. The army was raised by conscription from the Nairs, and the inferior castes were pressed into the service as camp followers. When we consider that a loose patriarchal sort of Government was all that pertained to the Sovereign in those times, who levied no land taxes and established no strong tribunals, it is not surprising that some of the chiefs claimed, latterly, sovereign rank for themselves, or were adjudged the same by foreigners who found the lines of distinction between the honoured subject or tributary chief and the independent ruler too narrow to be perceived.

9. But as all the successors of the Perumal, whom he wished to be independent of his heir, the Cochin Rajah, are named as witnesses in the Copper plate of the Jews transcribed in a previous page, it may be safely laid down that the Chiefs known in later times as the Rajahs of Cranganore, Paroor, Aulangad, Chembagacherry, Thekencoor, Vadakencoor, &c., were originally subject to the authority of the Cochin Rajah. Whether or not the line of succession from the Perumals has been interrupted cannot be definitely ascertained at this distance of time, most of the ancient State Records having been lost in the course of internal and external warfare. In 1776 Cochin was conquered by Hyder Ali, who obtained the sovereignty

over Mysore. Cochin remained tributary to Hyder, and subsequently to his son Tippu Sultan, until the peace concluded by the latter with the British in 1792, when the claims of Mysore upon it were transferred to the East India Company. The State is now in subsidiary alliance with the British Government, and the treaty dated 17th October 1809, forms the basis of the now subsisting relations between it and the British Government. By this treaty the Rajah of Cochin agreed to pay to the East India Company, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of Rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of maintaining one battalion of Native Infantry or 1,76,037 Arcot Rupees, making an aggregate payment annually in six equal instalments of Rs. 2,76,037. It was further stipulated that should it become necessary to employ a larger force for the defence of the Cochin territories against foreign invasion, the Rajah should contribute towards the expense in proportion to his means; and that if there should appear to the Government of Fort St. George reason to apprehend failure in the funds requisite to defray either the ordinary or extraordinary military charges, that Government should have power to introduce such regulations and ordinances, and to take such measures as would be necessary to render the funds efficient and available; it being provided that in no case whatever should His Highness' actual receipts of annual income be less than Rs. 35,000 together with one fifth part of the revenue of his entire territory. The Rajah engaged to hold no correspondence with any foreign state without the knowledge and sanction of the Company; to admit no Europeans to his service, nor to permit any to remain in his dominions, without the consent and concurrence of the Company; with power to

the Company to dismantle or garrison any fortress in His Highness' territory. On the other hand the Company undertook to defend the integrity of the State territory against all enemies. At a subsequent period the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,40,000, and still later the payment was fixed at two lakhs only, which is the limit of the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

10. **Administrative**:—The Administrative Department consists of the Dewan, who is the Minister and responsible adviser of the Sovereign, and combines in his person the functions of Chief Magistrate and chief revenue authority; the Dewan Peishkar who has charge of the Northern division of the State consisting of three Taluks, and is invested with full powers revenue and magisterial; the Tahsildars who are head police officers, sub-magistrates and collectors of revenue; and Sumprethies who act in the capacity of subordinate officers of police and revenue.

11. The powers of the Dewan and Dewan Peishkar as Magistrates extend to the award of three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes with a light rattan. The Tahsildars are competent to inflict fines not exceeding 5 Rupees or imprisonment not exceeding one month.

12. In respect to the investigation and trial of offences committed by European British subjects settled or commorant in the State, it has lately been ruled by the Government of India that they should be tried by officers who are European British subjects appointed by the Sirkar in the first instance, and vested with the powers of

Special Magistrates and Justices of the Peace by the Indian Government with power to inflict 3 months' simple imprisonment or a fine of 1000 Rupees. Cases beyond the Jurisdiction of these Magistrates are to be committed to the British Resident who has been invested with the powers of a Court of Session, and cases not triable by that authority are to be committed to the High Court Madras.

13. Cochin contains seven taluqs or sub-divisions, called respectively Cochin, Kanayanore, Mugunthapooram, Trichoor, Tallapilly, Chittoor and Cranganore; each having a Tahsildar and Sumprethy at its head.

14. The total number of villages comprised within the territory is 653, the largest having a population of 11,103, and the average per village being 920 souls.

15. The Munsiffs are vested with Civil jurisdiction in suits to the value of Rs. 200, and the Zillah Courts in all suits above that limit. The Zillah Courts have also criminal powers in cases committed to them by the Magistracy, to the extent of inflicting three years' rigorous imprisonment, 30 lashes with a rattan, and a fine, not exceeding 500 Rupees.

16. The powers of the Appeal Court, the highest tribunal of the country, both Civil and Criminal, are unlimited; sentences of death and imprisonment for life being, however, subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Rajah.

17. The Judicial Department has been subject to various changes since its original institution.

18. The Zillah Courts at Ernacollum and Trichoor were established in the year 998 M. E. (A. D. 1822) for the

hearing and disposal of civil suits; and the Appeal Court for receiving and adjudicating appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts. The Chittoor District being isolated from other parts of the country and moreover at some distance from Trichoor, the station of the nearest Zillah Court, the inhabitants of that district suffered much inconvenience in having to proceed so far for the recovery of claims of small amount. Hence in 1027 (1851–52) the Tahsildar of Chittoor was invested with the powers of a Munsiff and authorized to hear and dispose of suits not exceeding the value of 200 Rupees. In June 1861 those powers were withdrawn from the Chittoor Tahsildar and two District Munsiffs were appointed, one at Ernacollum and the other at Chittoor, for the adjudication of Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. The jurisdiction of the former extended over the districts of Cochin and Kanyanore, and that of the latter over the Chittoor district.

19. One Judge of each of the Zillah Courts was, at the same time, empowered to sit as a Judge of Small Causes in cases arising in districts where Munsiffs had no jurisdiction, and in which the value of the suit did not exceed the limit before stated.

20. In September 1862, two more Munsiffs were appointed, one holding jurisdiction in Mugunthapuram and Cranganore, and the other in Trichoor and Tallapilly; and as there was thus no part of the country in which the powers of a Munsiff did not prevail, the Judges of the Zillah Courts ceased to exercise the authority of a Small Cause Court which was vested in them by the Regulation of 1861. Still later, the jurisdiction over Tallapilly and Trichoor was divided, and a new Munsiff appointed for

the latter station, and at the time of the present Report, a similar division has been made as regards Kanayanore and Cochin. There are consequently six Munsiff Courts representing all the principal divisions of the country. In December 1866 an important measure was passed for defining the procedure and jurisdiction of the Munsiff Courts, no provision having been previously made for the guidance of these Courts beyond a very general one assimilating their procedure to that of the Zillah Courts as far as practicable. Their jurisdiction in civil suits was raised from one hundred to two hundred Rupees, and their decisions in Small Causes as well as the judgments of the Zillah Courts on appeal, to a certain limit, have been made final with a view to the diminishing of litigation. Questions of law are however reserved for special reference to the Appellate Court.

21. By a Regulation passed on the 16th July 1864, the Civil Procedure Code of British India was adapted to this country with some necessary modifications. In August 1867 further improvements were made in the economy of the law Courts.

22. Under the old organization, the Zillah Courts were composed of three Judges, and two of them had to concur in opinion before any proceedings could have legal force. This was an obvious and frequent cause of delay. By Regulation III of that year the normal number of Judges was reduced to two, and a division of business established, powers being conferred on individual Judges of the Zillah Courts to dispose of cases both Civil and Criminal. These Courts had been formerly precluded from passing sentence in cases of felony and these were

committed to a Sessions' Court presided over by a Judge of the Appeal Court, but they were now declared competent to pronounce judgment in cases of every degree of criminality; the sentences however being referrible to the Appeal Court if they exceed the assigned limits of their jurisdiction.

23. The Regulation of 1847 also enlarged the powers of the Appeal Court by conferring on it Original, Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in certain cases, by empowering it to transfer a criminal case from one Court to another, a power which it had previously possessed only in civil suits, by constituting it a Court of Appeal in criminal cases in which, under former enactments, no right of appeal was recognized, by making it also a Court of revision with authority to call for the records of any Criminal case on its own motion and to revise the sentence, if necessary, and by vesting it with general power to make rules for regulating its own practice and that of the Courts subject to its control.

24. The Penal Code of British India, (Act XLV of 1860) has been partially introduced into the country. It is to be understood however, that no offence punishable under the old Regulations will be exempt from punishment in consequence of the introduction of the Penal Code; and, in like manner, no act which was not formerly a punishable offence, will be punishable in consequence of being laid down as an offence in any section of the Penal Code. But when a person may be convicted of an offence punishable under the law of this country, the Criminal Courts are required to award the penalty according to the scale prescribed in the Penal Code. The Code has thus become

part of the law of the country, and practically there can be no considerable variation in punishments for the same offences by different Courts, or by the same Court on different occasions. Legislative measures were also adopted by His Highness the Rajah to provide for the limitation of suits; for the admission of counsel in Criminal Cases, for the due examination and admission of persons as Pleaders in the different Courts, and for the punishment of fraudulent breaches of contract by native labourers, especially with reference to their obligations to European Coffee Planters who largely employ them on their estates.

25. A Registration Act has come into force from the 15th August 1874. Its provisions are mainly those contained in Act VIII of 1871 of British India, with obvious alterations to adapt them to the circumstances of the country.

26. Sources of Revenue:—The income of the State was, in ancient times, derived from the sale of Royalties of which tobacco, pepper, and forest timber were the most important, and from the annual payments by the chiefs and other families honoured with divers titles and privileges in the different villages of the State. In the case of rich families apprehensive of the failure of natural heirs, adoptions were authorized under Letters Patent or the Tittooram on payment of a succession duty. The last description of income, even now, is carried to the credit of the private revenue of the Palace, while all the others are collected into the Public Treasury.

27. The Royal family used in former times to take what was wanted for their expenses from the Treasury, on a verbal understanding of replacing it from the yield of

the Palace lands and from the private revenue of the crown. But about the year 1835 the crown lands were joined to public property, and fixed amounts for personal expenditure granted to the several Members. The ordinary monthly allowance to the Rajah for his private expenses is Rs. 6,500, to his Mother and Sisters Rs. 2,750, to the Elliah Rajah Rs. 950, to the First Prince Rs. 600 and to each of the Junior Princes who shall have attained the age of 16 Rs. 350.

28. Regarding the revenue of the State it has been noticed that a land tax was unknown in early times, as the Rajahs called upon the vassals for Military service and made up the Civil list from the produce of their private estates and the proceeds of the monopolies. As time rolled on and the exigencies of the State increased they levied a tax on lands (excepting those belonging to, the temples and to the priests) equal to one-fifth of the produce. They also received the customs on trade, and import and export duties; as well as fines for offences and protection money levied on the subjects of neighbouring Princes, also on the estates of all (with the exception of Brahmans) who died without heirs; and a species of poll tax upon the living amongst the lower orders.

29. At a still later period, another plan was enforced, and in addition to the articles named as royalties about half the crops from the land were claimed as the property of Government. The former received his rice for seed and the produce was considered to increase ten-fold; five and a half shares of which went to the cultivator, or tenant, and the remaining four and a half were divided between the Government and the Brahman landlord, the

first having two-thirds, the latter one-third. In betel-nut, pepper, cocoanut and jack-fruit the cultivator had only half because there was not much trouble in looking after them.

30. In 1762 the Rajah of Cochin levied duties on the following scale, around the Fort of Cochin; one-eighth of cocoanut and fruit-bearing trees and three-tenths of the paddy, the cocoanut trees being estimated at two puthens (one anna eight pie) rent, betel-nut trees at a quarter of a puthen, and jack trees at eight puthens: but this was not paid upon freehold property which was untaxed. There were great complaints that the Revenue Officers exacted too much, whilst they on their part declared that they could collect nothing. The Rajah also claimed tolls on the backwater, upon rice going into Cochin, for which purpose he had chowkies at Anjikaimal, Vypeen, Bolghotty and Palloorthy; but produce which had once paid custom was exempt from further toll.

31. Hyder for the short time his people held Trichoor and the surrounding territory, would allow no land to go untaxed, not even those set aside for the maintenance of the temples or other places of worship. This system of universal taxation was legalised under the advice of the British Resident Colonel Munro who, further to raise the pecuniary credit of the States to which he was accredited, recommended the incorporation of the income of the Pagodas under Sirkar control with the public funds.

32. After a time, the Sirkar or Native State found that it was a loser by receiving rent in produce, as in the event of bad seasons it obtained nothing; so a fixed

amount, payable in money, was determined upon, computed according to the productiveness of the land, and the value of the rice. In 1858, a revision of the value of the measure of rice was made, the cost of which had much risen. This increased the revenue by 20 per cent., and this commutation rate was further enhanced by the present Dewan T. Shungoonny Menon.

33. The revenue and expenditure of the State have stood as follows during the last 12 years including the census year 1050 M. E.

	Receipts.		*Disbursements.*
1040	10,75.230—10— 4	———	10,74,881— 1— 7
1041	9,63,906— 1— 0	———	9,44,193— 9— 7
1042	10,79,711— 1— 1	———	10,27,545—11— 6
1043	11,05,458— 6— 6	———	10,58,166— 4— 1
1044	11,57,217— 0— 8	———	12,28,682— 0— 6
1045	11,91,137—15— 2	———	11,48,742— 9— 2
1046	12,36,421—13— 4	———	10,69,336— 3— 4
1047	12,54,581— 9— 0	———	11,07,939 —14— 6
1048	12,06,909— 1— 0	———	10,55,464—11— 9
1049	13,08,514— 7— 7	———	17,19,082— 7— 4
1050	12,51,520— 4—11	———	13,75,592—10—11
1051	12,72,751— 4— 9	———	12,28,240— 8— 7

34. The average income and expenditure seem to be nearly equal and each a little over 11,60,000 rupees.

35. The details of the administration during the year 1051, under report, are summarised below :—

Judicial.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

36. Apart from the matters usually reported on under this head, the only circumstance worthy of notice is the appointment of Mr. T. C. Ponnen, Barrister-at-Law, as the 2nd Judge of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court,

37. The following particulars, regarding the working of the Law Courts, are gleaned from the Annual Report of the Appeal Court.

38. The Subjoined table will exhibit the amount of work accomplished by the Courts of Original jurisdiction during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year, as well as the state of their files at the commencement and close of the two periods:—

Years.	Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.
1050	Anjikaimal Zillah Court..	161	350	511	403	108
	Trichoor Do.	148	212	360	199	161
	Ernacollum Munsiff Court.	546	1,677	2,223	1,859	364
	Irinjalacoda Do.	143	1,174	1,317	1,154	163
	Trichoor Do.	156	1,662	1,818	1,549	269
	Vadakancherry Do.	144	1,753	1,897	1,764	133
	Chittoor Do.	169	835	1,004	825	179
	Total..	1,467	7,663	9,130	7,753	1,377
1051	Anjikaimal Zillah Court...	108	418	526	390	136
	Trichoor Do.	161	192	353	195	158
	Ernacollum Munsiff Court.	364	2,043	2,407	2,008	399
	Irinjalacoda Do.	163	1,351	1,514	1,389	125
	Trichoor Do.	269	1,318	1,587	1,134	453
	Vadakancherry Do.	133	1,371	1,504	1,358	146
	Chittoor Do.	179	613	792	686	106
	Total..	1,377	7,306	8,683	7,160	1,523
	Difference in 1051..	−90	−357	−447	−593	+146

39. It will be seen from the above tabular statement that the aggregate number of Original Suits pending at

the beginning of the year and of those filed during the year amounts to 8,683, or 447 less than in the previous year.

40. The number of cases decided is 7,160, or 593 less than in the preceding year.

41. Of the 585 suits decided by the Zillah Courts 276 or 48 per cent. were contested; while of 6,575 decided by the Munsiffs' Courts 1,251 or about 19 per cent. were contested.

42. The total number of decisions in contested cases in both the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts was, as shewn in the above para, 1,527. The particulars are given below:—

In favor of Plaintiffs..............	877
In favor of Defendants	154
Partly in favor of both	496
Total...	1,527

43. The number of Contested Suits disposed of by each of the above Courts is as follows:—

Anjikaimal Zillah Court	158
Trichoor Do. Do.	118
Ernacollum Munsiff	429
Irinjalacoda Do.	260
Trichoor Do.	170
Wadakancherry Do.	268
Chittoor Do.	124
Total...	1,527

44. The appended statement shows the number of Appeals decided by each Zillah Court during the year under report, as compared with the results of 1050.

Years.	Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.
1050	Anjikaimal Zillah Court.....	55	129	184	178	6
	Trichoor Do. Do.......	45	195	240	187	53
	Total..	100	324	424	365	59
1051	Anjikaimal Zillah Court......	6	133	139	135	4
	Trichoor Do. Do.......	53	163	216	170	46
	Total...	59	296	355	305	50
	Difference in 1051...	−41	−28	−69	−60	−9

45. From the above it will be seen that there were 296 Appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs to the Zillah Courts during the year, which, added to 59 pending at the commencement of the year, gives a total of 355 cases. Of these 50 were pending at the close of the year, the rest being disposed of as shown below:—

In favor of Appellants..............	59
In favor of Respondents............	188
Modified	21
Remanded	15
Withdrawn or struck off...........	22
Total...	305

46. The Zillah Court of Trichoor has disposed of a larger number of Appeals than that of Anjikaimal.

47. The Zillah Court of Anjikaimal has had a heavier file of Original Suits during the year under consideration, and evinced greater activity in their disposal. Both the Zillah Courts have had but a single Judge each for a considerable portion of the year, and it was only towards its close that a 2nd Judge was appointed to the Anjikaimal Zillah Court.

48. Compared with the out-turn of the preceding year, the work done by the Munsiff Courts during the year under review is not quite so satisfactory, the difference in favor of the former being 576. With regard to the quantity of work performed by each of these Courts, it will be observed that the Munsiff Court of Ernacollum stands foremost.

49. The working of the Appeal Court during the year reported on, as compared with that of the previous year is shewn below:—

Years.	Courts.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining
1050	Regular Appeals	261	136	397	212	185
	Special Do.	110	66	176	151	25
	Total..	371	202	573	363	210
1051	Regular Appeals	185	111	296	163	133
	Special Do.	25	63	88	57	31
	Total...	210	174	384	220	164
	Difference in 1051..	-161	-28	-189	-143	-46

50. The aggregate number of Regular and Special Appeals disposed of by the Appeal Court is 220 or 143 less than in the previous year.

51. The above result would appear somewhat unfavorable in comparison with that of the year preceding; but the Court observe that the balance at the close of the year under review is smaller than that left in 1050, the defference being 46.

52. Of the 111 Regular Appeals filed during the year, 58 were from the decisions of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court, and 53 from those of the Trichoor Court; and as the contested cases disposed of by these Courts were 158 and 118 respectively, the above appeals appear to have been in the approximate ratios of 37 and 47 per cent. on cases of the said description.

53. During the year 163 Regular Appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 133 at the end of the year.

54. The following shews the manner in which the above Appeals were decided:—

In favor of Appellants	25
In favor of Respondents	106
Modified	12
Remanded	2
Withdrawn, struck off, or otherwise disposed of	18
Total...	163

55. The number of Special Appeals entertained during the year was 63, and those pending at the beginning of the year 25. The total of these items, namely 88, is only a moiety of the number shewn in the preceding year's statement.

56. Of the 88 Special Appeals, above noted 57 were disposed of, which is less by 94 than in the previous year. The nature of the decisions passed in the above Appeals is exhibited below:—

For Special Appellants	14
For Special Respondents	41
Modified	0
Remanded	0
Withdrawn, struck off, &c.	2
Total...	57

57. The average duration of contested cases in the several Courts, as compared with the preceding year, is shewn in the subjoined table:—

	1050.		1051.	
	Months	Days.	Months	Days.
APPEAL COURT.				
Regular and Special Appeals	10	15	9	17
ZILLAH COURTS.				
Appeals	3	0	3	14
Original Suits	8	9	7	26
MUNSIFF COURTS.				
Original Suits	4	28	4	1

58. From the above it will be seen that the average duration of cases in the Appeal Court was 9 months and 17 days, which is 28 days shorter than that of the preceding year. A similar improvement is exhibited in the accounts of the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts. In the quality of "average," the duration of cases in all the Courts is however rather protracted; and as the calculation is made only up to the date of Decree, suitors in contested

cases must have had to wait for much longer periods before fully attaining their ends. The Appeal Court however promises to use every effort to render the disposal of suits more expeditious and prompt.

59. The number of decrees wholly and partly executed by the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts was 2,517, or 431 less than in the previous year.

60. The Decrees pending execution at the end of the year were 566 in the Zillah Courts and 1,582 in the Munsiffs' Courts, making a total of 2,148, which is 351 in excess of the number in the preceding year.

61. The average value of Original Suits entertained in the Zillah Courts was Rupees 658 against Rupees 997 in the previous year; whilst in the Munsiffs' Courts the average was Rupees 55 against Rupees 42.

62. The Institution fees collected in the Original and Appellate Courts during the year under review amounted to Rupees 38,384, and the Stamp penalties to Rupees 19,534, making a total of Rupees 57,918—which is Rupees 5,616 less than the collections in 1050. This total does not include fines.

63. The Original Suits instituted in the various Courts may be classified as follows:—

1.	For money on written or unwritten promises, on contracts, on accounts stated and for rent......	6,822
2.	For personal property or value thereof..........	155
3.	Suits relating to real property..................	207
4.	For Damages, Defamation, &c................	42
5.	Other Suits..................................	80
	Total..	7,306

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

64. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts by the Police and the Magistracy during the year reported on was 89 against 91 in the year 1050.

65. Out of 237 persons involved in the above cases 161, or 68 per cent., were acquitted by the Criminal Court; whilst the acquittals in the year 1050 were 134 out of 210 or 64 per cent. It will be observed that the difference between the results of the two years in the percentage of acquittals is very slight.

66. Of the 89 committals above referred to, 48 were to the Anjikaimal Criminal Court and 41 to that of Trichoor. Of these the former decided 43 and referred 5; while the latter disposed of 36 and referred 4, leaving a balance of 1 at the end of year.

67. During the year under review 9 cases were referred to the Appeal Court by the Criminal Courts, which added to the 12 pending at the commencement of the year give a total of 21. Of these 18 were disposed of by the Appeal Court, leaving a balance of 3 at the close of the year. Out of the aforesaid 18 cases disposed of by the Appeal Court, 5 which had been sent up by the Trichoor Criminal Court, were found to be ordinary cases lying within the jurisdiction of the latter Court, and were consequently returned, with instructions to dispose of them in the same manner as non-referable cases are dealt with.

68. The number of persons committed to the Criminal Courts was 293, which is 12 less than that in the preceding year. Of these 76 were convicted, 161 acquitted, 55 were connected with referred cases, and one was under trial.

69. During the year under review there were in all 134 prisoners connected with referred cases. This total is composed of the 55 sent up during the year and 79 appertaining to the referred cases pending at its commencement. Of these 24 were convicted, 76 acquitted and 7 awaiting decision at the close of the year; whilst 26 were remanded to the Trichoor Court, being those connected with the 5 cases which were sent back as noticed in para 67, and 1 died.

70. Of the 100 prisoners upon whom punishment was inflicted, as shewn below, 24 belonged to the referred cases admitted into the file of the Appeal Court, and 76 to the cases decided by the Criminal Courts:—

Imprisonment	53
Fine	36
Both imprisonment and fine	9
Imprisonment and whipping	2
Total...	100

71. The number of days which formed the average duration of a case in the Criminal Court, was the same as that of last year, namely 8. With regard to the time occupied by the Appeal Court in referred cases, the average was 23 days, whilst in the preceding year the average was 2 months and 11 days.

72. The number of persons who appealed against the decisions of the Criminal Court during the year under review was 12. Of these the sentences passed upon 2 were confirmed, those on 9 reversed, and in the case of the remaining 1 the decision was modified.

73. Upon a careful examination of the particulars furnished by the Appeal Court, as above recorded, it is observable that in the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts of the Trichoor Division there is a perceptible fall in Civil litigation. On comparing the number of suits filed, during the year, in the two Zillah and five Munsiffs' Courts with the population subject to their jurisdiction, it is found that for every thousand of the population there is one suit filed which is cognizable by the Zillah Judges, and eleven which are cognizable by the Munsiffs. It is gratifying to find an improvement in respect of the duration of suits in the Appeal Court; and when it is considered that the suits they dispose of are Appeals and Special Appeals, of which the records are more or less complete at the hearing, there is no doubt that the efforts promised to be used for the more expeditious disposal of them will further reduce the time considerably.

74. To relieve the Munsiff of Ernacollum, whose file is much heavier than those of the other Officers of the same rank, his jurisdiction has been divided during the current year (1052) by the establishment of a new Munsiff's Court at Cochin.

Jails.

75. The aggregate number of Prisoners in the Jails at the commencement of the year was 193 and the number of admissions 253, making a total of 446—which is less by 89 than in the preceding year.

76. The Prisoners who were released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fines &c., numbered 277

and 4 died. Deducting the total of the above two items, namely 281, there remained at the end of the year under review a balance of 165 Prisoners, which is 28 less than in the preceding year.

77. Of the 165 Prisoners remaining in the Jails, 14 were under trial, 12 were Civil Debtors, 1 was a Revenue Prisoner, and the other 138 Prisoners were convicts whose terms of sentence are exhibited hereunder:—

Rigorous imprisonment		for life	29
Do.	Do.	for more than 7 years	53
Do.	Do.	for more than 2 years	35
Do.	Do.	for more than 6 months	15
Do.	Do.	for not more than 6 months.	3
Simple imprisonment		for more than 6 months	1
Do.	Do.	for not more than 6 months.	2
		Total..	138

78. The charges incurred for the maintenance of the Jails exclusive of the cost of the Medical establishment and European Medicines, amounted to Rs. 12,926—10—0, the particulars of which are hereunder specified:—

Diet and clothing	Rs.	8,142— 6— 1
Guards &c	„	2,826— 0— 0
Repairs	„	1,958— 3—11
Total Rupees.		12,926—10— 0

79. The total of the expenses incurred during the year is greater than that of the year preceding, the additional amount being 1,046—1—10.

80. From the Annual Report submitted by the Medical Officer regarding the Jails, the following particulars are gathered:—

81. **Ernacollum Jail**:—Seventy eight prisoners were treated during the year, of which number one died of Cancer in the mouth. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were no changes worthy of record.

82. **Trchoor Jail**:—The number of admissions during the year was 220. The greatest number of admissions being due to fever, diarrhœa, boils and ulcers. Only one death occurred, the deceased being an old man. The Jail was free from epidemics.

Police.

83. The number of reported cases in the year under review was 2,326, and the number remaining at the end of the year preceding was 19. which added together give a total of 2,345. In connection with the former there were 4,403 persons, and with the latter 76—thus upon the whole there were 4,479 individuals implicated.

84. The aggregate number of cases in 1050 was only 2,089 and the number of offenders 3,708. Hence it will be found that much heavier work had been entailed upon the Police during the year under review than in the preceding year.

85. Of the 2,345 cases belonging to the year reported on, 576 were summarily disposed of in consequence of the charges not being prosecuted, 409 were dismissed after investigation for want of proof, and 303, which were of a trivial nature, were amicably settled. Of the 4,479 persons concerned, 3,535 were acquitted; whilst in the preceding year the number discharged was 2,761. Thus

it will be seen that, although the number of the accused has been much larger than it was in 1050, the number acquitted has also been greater in proportion.

86. Deducting those discharged there remained 944 offenders connected with 1057 cases, of whom 719 were convicted and punished by the Police and Magistracy. The sentences awarded were as follows:—

Fine	635
Imprisonment	36
Whipping	27
Imprisonment and whipping	7
To find security	14
Total	719

87. The corporal punishment, the fines imposed on 79 culprits, and the imprisonment awarded against 15 others, were adjudged by the Magistracy in referred cases.

88. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts, involving 221 individuals, was 89—whilst in the preceding year the number of cases thus committed was 91 and the persons concerned were 305.

89. Two cases were pending at the close of the year, the number of the accused being 4.

90. Under the head of grave offences, there were 8 cases of Murder, committed from motives other than that of robbery. Forty seven persons were placed under arrest on the above charge; of these 29 were acquitted and 18 committed to the Criminal Courts. There was also one case of culpable homicide, but all the 3 persons concerned in it were acquitted for want of proof.

91. Four persons were charged, in as many distinct cases, with attempting to commit suicide, of whom 3 were acquitted, and one committed to the Criminal Court.

92. As regards the particulars of other minor offences, which do not call for any particular notice, they are shewn in the tabular statement which forms a portion of the Appendix.

93. The average duration of cases before the Police in the several Districts varied from 9 to 14 days.

94. During the year under report the Sub-Officers of Police were empowered to investigate and dispose of such Police cases as may be transferred to them by the Police Officers and which the latter are authorized to entertain and dispose of under the provisions of Sections 12 and 22 of Regulation III of 1010 M. E.

Land Revenue.

95. During the year under review a large extent of reclamation was effected, and a considerable area of waste land was brought under cultivation; and not a little success attended the efforts of the ryots in the Trichoor lake where, during the preceding year, the rice cultivation proved comparatively a failure. Hence there has been an increase of Rs. 12,072—14—2, under this head as shewn in the margin. The particulars of the receipts in each District are as follows:—

In	1050	Rs.	6,15,718- 1-10
„	1051	„	6,27,791- 0- 0
Increase		Rs.	12,072-14- 2

Cochin..................	Rs.	80,539—11— 1
Kanayanoor..............	„	73,912— 2—10
Moogoondapuram........	„	1,10,304—10—11
Trichoor................	„	1,31,687—14—10
Tallapilly..............	„	1,34,422— 2— 1
Chittoor................	„	96,924— 6— 3
Total Rupees..		6,27,791— 0— 0

96. The total number of Coffee Estates on the Nelliampathy Hills is 15 consisting of 7,310 acres; and the aggregate amount of quit rent chargeable on the same is Rs. 4,821—1—5. But the collection made for the year 1051 amounts only to Rs. 3,529—6—8, the same amount as that realized in the preceding year, owing to certain Estates being still held under rent-free occupancy.

97. The land tenures and systems of revenue settlement prevailing in British India are somewhat different from those obtaining in this country. Here the proprietary right to the soil is vested either in the Government, or in private proprietors. Land is divided into paddy lands and garden lands. Of the wet or rice cultivation, about two-fifths belong to the Government, and the rest to private proprietors. The garden lands belonging to private proprietors is nearly double of what is the property of Government. Of the lands belonging to Government, both wet and dry, the greater portion is held by tenants on what is called *Verumpattom* tenure, or simple lease. About one-fifth of these lands have been mortgaged to the tenants, and a small portion is enjoyed by them either free of any land tax, or paying only a nominal tax.

98. Government Lands:—The rent on *Verumpattom* rice lands has been fixed with reference to the capabilities of the soil, leaving a wide margin of profit to the cultivator after paying the rent, the land tax or Karom, and the expenses of cultivation. Where the land has been mortgaged, interest at five per cent. is deducted by the tenant from the amount due to the Government. In garden lands, the assessment is on the trees and not on the land itself, except where no trees exist, in which case

the rent is fixed at the rate of 10 annas and 5 pies per acre. Cocoanut trees are divided into four classes and pay rents of 4, 3, 2, and 1 puthen (3 annas 4 pies, 2 annas 6 pies, 1 anna 8 pies, and 10 pies) respectively, according to their crop-bearing properties. Besides the rent proper, there is another tax of Rs. 1—4—0 collected on every one hundred trees under the name of "*Kettu-thengu.*" The thighest rate of rent demanded on Jack trees is annas 13–4 per annum for a first class tree, annas 10—4 a second class, annas 6—8 for a third class, and annas 3—4 for a fourth class tree. Arecanut trees pay a rent of about 5 pies each, and palmyras at rates varying from annas 1—8 to 10 pies each. No other trees pay any rent or tax to the Government.

99. **Pagoda Lands**:—The Sirkar Lands before described include also Pagoda Lands of which the Government are the trustees. The number of Devassums, or Pagodas in this State is 222, and the expenditure on religious ceremonies and institutions connected therewith amounted in the year 1051 M. E. to Rs. 80,025—11—0. Of these Devassums, 82 only possess landed property which is administered by the Sirkar, and the income derived therefrom during the year was Rs. 48,642—10—7, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,383—0—5, which was disbursed from the revenue of the State.

100. **Private Lands**:—Private Lands pay the rent to the proprietor; but Government collects a tax called *Nelavari* or *Nikudi*, which is a money payment in the proportion of 1¼ anna to every parrah of land (annas 15, pies 8 per acre) in the Southern Districts, and an assessment *in kind* in the North ranging from 2½ to 10 seers

of paddy for land capable of receiving ten seers of seed. Besides this, there is another tax called *Mupara* or *Palam*, averaging between 3 and 7½ seers of paddy for every piece of land which will require ten seers of seed to cultivate it. On private garden lands, the tax collected by Government on cocoanut trees is one-eighth of the rent and *Kettu-thengu*. The rent for calculating the Government share is taken at the rate above mentioned; and in some places at an average rate of anna 1 pies 8 per tree. The tax on Jack trees, Arecanut trees and Palmyras is also one-eighth of the rent which they would have paid if they belonged to Government. The rent on Government lands, as well as the revenue on lands in general, is paid by the actual holder or by the proprietor direct to Government without any intermediate agency, except in a part of the Tallapilly District, where it is farmed to the Pallieth Atchen, a nobleman whose ancestors were the hereditory Ministers of the Rajah.

101. The follwing Tabular statement will shew the extent of revenue realized from crown lands, including those belonging to the Pagodas b ıt managed by the Sirkar, as well as from private proprietors :—

Description of Property	Lands. Amount of Rent and Tax.			Gardens. Amount of Rent and Tax.			Total.		
Sirkar property, including Pagoda Lands and Gardens under Sirkar management...	2,88,235	5	8	1,19,924	4	7	4,08,159	10	3
Jenm property, or property held by private proprietors	1,86,184	9	9	33,446	12	0	2,19,631	5	9
Total...	4,74,419	15	5	1,53,371	0	7	6,27,791	0	0

Customs Revenue.

102. The amount realized under this head in the year under report is a little less than that of the previous year, the difference being Rupees 6,256–3–9 as shewn in the margin. The items which form the above amount are explained below:—

In 1050	Rs.	1,10,272– 2– 6
„ 1051	„	1,04,015–14– 9
Decrease	Rs.	6,256– 3– 9

Amount paid by the British Government under the Guarantee for the year ending 30th March 1876	Rs.	1,02,678—0—2
Receipts at the Sirkar ports for the same period	Rs.	7,821–15–10
Total Rupees...		1,10,500—0—0
Receipts at the Sirkar ports from the end of the official year to the close of 1051 M. E.	Rs.	1,337–14—7
Total Rupees...		1,11,837–14—7
Deduct receipts at the Sirkar ports from the 1st April to the 14th August 1875, or the end of the Malabar year 1050, which were carried to the account of that year	Rs.	7,821–15–10
Customs revenue Rupees...		1,04,015–14– 9

103. The annual Return received from the officer in charge of the Mallipooram and Narrakel ports furnishes the following particulars respecting the Imports and Exports and the amount of duty collected thereon during the year under report:—

IMPORTS.

Wine and Spirits	Rs.	1,161— 4— 0
Sundry articles	„	176—10— 7
Total Rupees...		1,337—14— 7

EXPORTS.

NIL.

104. Under the recent engagement with the British Government no regular revenue is derived from Tobacco, except the 10,500 Rupees guaranteed to be paid annually to this Sirkar by that Government, and the fees collected upon Licenses, which, for the year under review, amounted to Rs. 9,830, being 50 Rupees less than the collection of the year preceding. The following will shew the amount recovered in each District upon Licenses:—

Cochin	Rs.	2,590
Kanayanoor	„	2,720
Moogoondapuram	„	1,420
Trichoor	„	1,010
Talapilly	„	880
Chittoor.......................	„	1,210
Total Rupees...		9,830

Abkarry and Opium.

105. The amount realized from the sale of the Abkarry Farm was Rs. 51,336-12-0, which is Rs. 6,271—3—5 in excess of the preceding year's collection, as will be seen from the figures noted in the margin.

In	1050	Rs.	45,065—8—7
„	1051	„	51,336-12—0
Increase		Rs.	6,271—3—5

106. There has been also an increase of Rs. 450-0-0 in the Opium Farm, compared with the previous year, as shewn in the margin.

In	1050	Rs.	6,909—2—4
„	1051	„	7,359—2—4
Increase		Rs.	450—0—0

107. The respective amounts contributed by the several Districts under the above two heads are shewn below:—

		Abkarry.		*Opium.*
Cochin	Rs.	18,429—5—2	......	4,459—2—4
Kanayanoor	„	9,149–11—5	......	1,160—0—0
Moogoondapuram ..	„	5,110—9—1	......	480—0—0
Trichoor	„	11,342–13—9	......	480—0—0
Talapilly	„	2,584—4—7	......	480—0—0
Chittoor	„	4,720—0—0	......	300—0—0
Total Rupees.		51,336–12—0	......	7,359—2—4

Salt.

108. The amount of Salt revenue for the year 1051 was much smaller than that of the year preceding, the difference being Rs. 30,102-1-11, which is a greater falling off than the loss of the previous year, which was only Rs. 8,307—6—5. In this instance also no other explanation could be given for the diminution than what was furnished in the last Report, namely reduced sales, which reduction in the year under review has been comparatively larger in consequence of the selling price of the article being raised to a still higher standard than that fixed previously.

In 1050	Rs.	1,48,832—3—5
„ 1051	„	1,18,730—1—6
Decrease	Rs.	30,102—1-11

109. In the year reported on there was no contract made for the supply of salt, as there was a large qauantity in store, which was considered

In 1050	Rs.	52,510- 0-10
„ 1051	„	6,316- 1- 4
Decrease	Rs.	46,193-15- 6

sufficient to meet the requirements of the year. A small quantity, however, which had been brought here unsolicited, was purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,316—1—4. Hence the large decrease marginally noted.

In 1050	Rs.	12,692—9—6
" 1051	"	11,561—2—8
Decrease	Rs.	1,131—6—10

110. Owing to the reduced sales noticed above, large quantities remained undisposed of in the various Banksalls, which fact will of course easily account for the decrease in the charge for the carriage of Salt. The charges incurred during the last two years under this head and the difference between them are shewn in the margin.

Registration of Deeds.

111. During the year 1051 the total number of Documents registered in the six Registry Offices was 12,959, which is 3,942 in excess of the number registered in the previous year; thus giving an average of 1,080 per month, or 36 per day.

112. Of these 12,959 Documents, 12,320 related to immoveable property, 638 to moveable property and the remaining 1 was a Will.

113. With regard to the great difference observable between respective numbers of the two classes of Documents which have been registered, it is not necessary to make any further remark than that, unless the registration of Documents connected with moveable property is made equally compulsory with that of the other class of Documents, it can be never expected that such a difference will ever cease to exist.

114. The aggregate value of all the Documents registered during the year is Rs. 46,76,950—2—10 which gives Rs. 360—14—10 as the average value of each Document.

115. The following statement will shew the number of Documents whose value ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 50,000, as well as the number of Deeds which did not specify the amount:—

VALUE	No. of documents registered.
Not exceeding 50 Rupees.....................	3,632
Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Rupees....	2,280
Do. 100 Do. 500 „	4,990
Do. 500 Do. 1,000 „	1,155
Do. 1,000 Do. 5,000 „	707
Do. 5,000 Do. 10,000 „	54
Do. 10,000 Do. 20,000 „	13
Do. 20,000 Do. 30,000 „	3
Do. 30,000 Do. 50,000 „	2
Documents whose value is not inserted............	122
Total...	12,958

116. It will be observed from the above statement that the greatest number of Documents registered is of the same description as those exhibited under this head in the last Report, namely such as were, in value, above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500; and that the smallest number is of that class which exceeded the value of Rs. 30,000.

117. The number of Documents registered under penalty &c., according to sections 15 and 22 of the Registration Rules, was 107. This shews an increase of 77 above the number given in the account of last year.

118. The registrations effected by the District Registrars at private residences were 156, whilst the number so registered in 1050 was 172.

119. Considering the largeness of the number Registered, the number refused to be registered has been very small indeed, as only 66 have been reported under this head.

120. The Petitions presented at the District Registry Offices for copies of Documents and for making certain searches, amounted in all to 92, which shews an increase of 34 over the number given in the last Report.

121. At the close of the year 1050 there was a balance of 1,145 Documents not entered. These together with the 12,959 registered during the year under review make up a total of 14,104. Out of these 13,168 were copied and returned, leaving a balance of 96 Documents for entry during the current year. This will shew that on an average nearly 36 Documents were daily entered and returned in all the 6 District Offices.

122. The number of Documents registered in each Registry Office and the amount of fees &c. collected during the year under report are shewn in the following statement:—

Offices.		Documents.	Fees.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
Huzoor Head Office......		"	2	0	0
Cochin District Office....		2,305	3,638	7	0
Kanayanoor	Do....	2,746	3,930	5	0
Moogoondapuram	Do....	2,508	3,733	10	0
Trichoor	Do....	1,658	2,461	12	0
Talapilly	Do....	2,865	4,207	4	0
Chittoor	Do....	876	1,835	4	0
	Total...	12,958	19,808	10	0

123. From the above it will be observed that the office at Talapilly has been registering a greater number of Documents and consequently collecting a larger amount of fees than all other offices, and that the Chittoor is the last in this respect.

124. The cost of the Department for the year 1051 is as follows:—

SALARIES.

Huzoor Head Office............	Rs. 2,712—0—0	
District Registry Offices and their establishments	„ 4,728—0—0	
	Total Rupees...	7,440—0—0

CONTINGENCIES.

Stationery and charges for binding books....................	Rs. 461-10—0	
Cost of chairs, tables, almirahs &c.	„ 82—4—0	
	Total Rupees..	543-14—0
	Total Rupees..	7,983-14—0

125. Deducting the disbursements from the receipts of the year there remains a balance of Rs. 11,824—12—0; which is almost double the amount of the surplus of the year preceding.

126. It will be observed that the total amount of the charges incurred during the year under the head of contingencies has been only about one-third of what was expended in the previous year. This reduction is owing to the Department having been already supplied with all its requirements.

127. All the District Offices have been visited by the Huzoor Registrar during the year, and such things as had been left undone, in respect to arrangements, have been completed by this officer.

128. Twenty six Special and 65 General powers of Attorney were attested during the year; and 25 copies of Registers were forwarded to the District Offices under Section 53 of the Registration Rules.

129. The aggregate value of the Documents registered in each of the District Offices during the past year is shewn below:—

Offices.	Value.		
	Rupees.	A.	P.
Cochin	8,44,914	3	6
Canavanore	7,40,218	10	4
Moogoondapuram	6,91,893	13	2
Trichoor	5,83,373	8	3
Talapilly	8,67,423	3	9
Chittoor	9,49,126	11	10
Total	46,76,950	2	10

Education.

130. The progress of the High School, as the principal educational establishment of the State, demands first attention.

131. Mr. A. F. Sealy, M. A., the Head Master, had been on furlough during the previous year, and on his resuming charge at the commencement of the year under

report, the High School was found in excellent order under the management of the acting Principal, Mr. D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. of Aberdeen, who saw it fit to inaugurate College Classes in the institution.

132. During the year the previously formed preparatory Class VII became class VIII, and thus, two F. A. College classes were established.

133. For the eighth time, the High School sent up boys to the Madras University Matriculation Examination. Sixteen students went up from this School, of whom eleven passed; 3 in Class I and 8 in Class II. It may be mentioned that four of the failures were due to the candidates having presented themselves against the judgment and advice of their Preceptors.

134. The names of the successful Matriculates of the season are as follows:—

Placed in Class I.

Thomas C. Rice	No.	36
Alfred J. Vieyra	,,	48
Joseph Eapen	,,	65

In Class II.

N. Kunhu Kudta Panikar	No.	177
M. Idtiyacchan Nair	,,	213
Subramanyan Vencateswara Iyen	,,	245
Vakadtu Kunhu Krishnan Nair	,,	311
David Masilamani	,,	337
Obadiah Masilamani	,,	466
Todtakadtu Kochunni Menon	,,	510
Kunisi Vencata Subramanya Iyen	,,	546

135. This is a slghtly improved result, as compared with last year—one more in the first class—exhibiting the

correctness of the hopes expressed by Mr. Cruickshank in his report last year. As the F. A. course extends over two years, no student went up in the intermediate year which comes under review, but both the Preparatory and F. A. Classes seem to progress steadily and favourably.

136. The annual distribution of Prizes at the High School took place in the presence of several of the Sirkar Officials and visitors, who honoured the occasion with their presence. The Head Boys who carried off the chief prizes stood exactly equal in marks. Mr. Sealy records his warm appreciation of the liberal gift of a special Prize for English Composition, of the value of Rs. 20, given by Mr. Francis Rice, the Secretary to the Dewan; and which is accorded as an annual Prize to be allotted by the Head Master to be competed for by boys of Classes VIII and VII. This year it was carried off by two boys, both of Class VI, who were nearly equal in merit.

Their names are:—

Alfred J. Vieyra,
Thomas C. Rice,

both of whom were First Class Matriculates.

137. During the year, several changes have occurred in the High School establishment, which has been augmented to meet the increased number of Classes caused by the formation of a new F. A. or VIII Class—a revival of Class IIIC., and the formation of a third Preparatory Class, designated the "Middle Preparatory."

138. During the year, changes were made in the pay and position of the Under Masters which, according to Mr. Sealy's appreciation, have produced decidedly

improved results. It is not considered necessary here to enter into details. A List is appended showing the names of the Assistant Masters with their salaries at the close of the year 1051 :—

College Classes.	Masters.			*Salaries.*
Class VIII	The Head Master & Director of Education		Rs.	650
,, VII	D. M. Cruickshank, ...	M. A.	,,	250
Upper School.				
Class VI.	M. Subramanya Iyen, ...	B. A.	,,	80
,, V.	N. Anantha Row, ...	B. A.	,,	70
,, IVA.	K. Narayana Menon,......	B. A.	,,	60
,, IVB.	M. G. Mathan, ...	B. A.	,,	60
,, IIIA.	N. Nilacunda Putter,......	Martic:	,,	35
,, IIIB.	A. J. Joseph	Matric:	,,	30
,, IIIC.	A. L. Vencata Krishna Iyen	Matric:	,,	25
Lower School.				
Class II	T. C. Cherian..............	F. A.	,,	50
,, I	P. Gopala Menon	Matric:	,,	18
Preparatory.				
Upper	K. Ramen Menon	Matric:	,,	15
Middle	V. Kochunni Paniker ...	Matric:	,,	15
Lower	G. Vencata Subbiah	Matric:	,,	15
Velayutha Pillah	*Hd, Master's Assistant*	Matric:	,,	30
George Mathan	*Malayalam Munshi*	———	,,	35

139. At the close of 1050, there were 250 boys registered by Mr. Cruickshank as then upon the rolls. Now there are 297, exhibiting an increase of 47. During the year 1051, there have been 7 re-admissions 92 admissions and 31 withdrawals.

140. A tabular statement shewing the numbers attending the School, from the principal castes of the country, arranged in alphabetical order, will no doubt prove interesting. The numbers of the two preceding years are also herein given for the advantage of comparison:—

CASTES.	1049	1050	1051
Brahmins	41	65	75
Elayathus	1	1	1
Elevans	2	2	0
Jews	0	0	1
Konganies	2	3	3
Kshatryas	0	0	1
Mahometans	1	3	3
Maravers	1	0	0
Naidu	2	2	1
Nanjanadars	3	6	5
Pandi Sudras	5	5	5
Protestants	1	4	6
Roman Catholics	56	58	71
Sudras	50	89	111
Syrians	3	3	7
Unnis	1	0	0
Vellalars	0	3	2
Warriars	1	6	5
	170	250	297

141. There were in the year 207 School days. The average daily attendance was 239·4 or nearly 88 per cent. The average age of the boys was 15·4 years.

142. The District Schools were placed under the charge of Mr. Sealy in the latter half of the year under review, or from the 1st Meenom 1051, corresponding with the 12th March 1876, and he was designated Director of Education. In the Appendix will be found a statement shewing the details of all the Educational Establishments of this State.

Public Works.

143. During the year under review a much larger sum was expended on Public Works than in the preceding year, as will be seen from the figures noted in the margin.

In 1050	Rs.	1,87,151-12- 8
„ 1051	„	2,31,481- 8- 3
Increase	Rs.	44,329-11- 7

The additional amount employed was Rs. 44,329—11—7. It must be here observed that a considerable amount of activity was displayed by the Department during the year, as will be attested by the out-turn of work for the period.

144. The various works executed in the three Divisions of the Department, namely, the Western, Eastern and Southern, during the year under report, are hereunder specified:—

Western Division.

(1) Out-right repair of the:—

1. Shoranoor Road.
2. Karoopadnah Road.
3. Tritalla Road.
4. Vatlicavoo Road, from the junction of the Shoranoor Road to the British Boundary on the West.
5. Patticaud Road—1st to 9th mile.
6. Kununkolum Road.

(2) Considerable progress was made in the repair of the Shoranoor and Karoopadnah Roads. Twelve Culverts, seven small Bridges and one Retaining Wall were reconstructed on the Shoranoor Road, and six Culverts, seven Bridges and one Retaining Wall, on the Karoopadnah Road. The work on the remaining four Roads having been undertaken very late in the year, so much as

the above has not been accomplished in these directions. Two Bridges were rebuilt on the Erimapatty Road and one Culvert on the Union Bazar Road at Kununkolum. The Chenanchira Bridge was also completed, and the timber work of the east and west Arrattoopoosha Bridges (on the Kununkolum Road) renewed.

(3) Completion of the:—

1. Civil Dispensary at Trichoor.
2. Market shed at do.
3. Zillah Court house at do.

(4) Commenced the work of the:—

1. New School at Irinjalacoday
2. Additional Rooms for the Trichoor Palace.
3. New Public Offices at Trichoor

(5) Repairs of the Travellers' Bungalows at:—

1. Shoranoor.
2. Wadakancherry.
3. Trichoor.
4. Patticaud.
5. Carvanoor.
6. Karoopadnah.

(6) Completion of the:—

1. New Laterines for the Trichoor Travellers' Bungalow.
2. Godown for the Travellers' Bungalow at Shoranoor.

(7) The Chenanchira and Kokally Canals were cleaned out and deepened.

Eastern Division.

(8) Repair of the:—

1. Valum Tavalum Road.
2. Moongilmudda Road.
3. Nadapoony Road.
4. Nemary Road.
5. Poovathumcadavoo Bridge.

Southern Division.

(9) Completion of the:—

1. Zillah Court House at Ernacollum.
2. Post Office at do.
3. Palathode Road.
4. Tripoontorah Foot Bridge.
5. Narakal Foot Bridge.
6. Hill Bungalow Road.
7. Athempully kavoo Road.
8. Tripoontorah Jetty.
9. Poothenthode Canal Works.

(10) Commenced the work of the:—

1. Western Fort Gate Road.
2. Zillah Court Vakeels' Room.
3. Muttancherry Road diversion.
4. Edapally Road.
5. Peroomanoor Road.
6. Ernacollum Backwater Reclamation.

145. During the year under review there has been, as compared with the previous year, an increase in certain items and a decrease in others, shewing a net increase of Rs. 44,329—11—7.

146. The respective amounts of the increase and decrease as well as the nature of the works concerned are exhibited below:—

Increase.

On Palace..............	Rs.	25,906—13— 6
„ Residencies..........	„	5,570— 7— 0
„ Ootperahs	„	6,770— 4— 0
„ Jails	„	1,478— 9— 4
„ Sundry Works	„	5,190—13— 4
„ Bridges, Culverts &c..	„	7,966— 3— 5
„ Roads and Canals.....	„	28,474— 6— 9
	Total Increase Rs.	81,357— 9— 4

Decrease.

On Pagodas............	Rs.	8,215—15— 6	
„ Travellers Bungalows..	„	1,322—11—10	
„ Cutcherries..........	„	5,612— 2— 8	
„ Irrigation Works....	„	20,190— 2— 5	
„ Sundry Works......	„	1,686—13— 4	
		Total Decrease Rs.	37,027—13— 9
		Net Increase Rs.	44,329—11— 7

147, The annexed statement shews the principal works commenced, completed and in progress during the year reported on, and the sums expended on account of them :—

No.	WORKS.	Expenditure of 1051. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Part expense of constructing a road from Palathode, in the Canayanoor District, to Edapally (Travancore Territory)...........	8,000	0	0
2	For the construction of the road from Karoopadnah, in the Moogoondapooram District, to Shoranoor in the Talapilly District.........	8,000	0	0
3	Part expense of constructing the road from Trichoor to Shoranoor.....................	6,000	0	0
4	For the construction of the road from Karoopadnah to Trichoor......................	6,000	0	0
5	For the construction of the Nadapoony road, in the Chittoor District..................	5,000	0	0
6	For cleaning and repairing the retaining wall of the Padinjarachira Tank in Trichoor......	4,345	10	4
7	For the construction of Bridges and culverts on the road from Wadakanchery to Kunnunkolunkarey in the Talapilly District...........	4,000	0	0
8	For the construction of the road from Mungilmada to Erattakoolam in the Chittoor District	4,000	0	0
9	For the construction of the Welamthavalam Road in the Chittoor District..............	4,000	0	0

No.	Works.	Expenditure of 1051. Rs.	A.	P.
10	For the construction of the Arattapoosha western Bridge on the Road from Trichoor to Kunnunkolenkarey......	3,100	0	0
11	Part expense of deepening the Karanchira Canal in the Trichoor District...........	3,000	0	0
12	For cleaning the Puthiyedatha Pagoda Tank at Vallarpilly in the Canayanoor District and erecting masonry wall round it.............	3,000	0	0
13	For the construction of a Bathroom and repair of the masonry wall of the Kutankolam Tank at Irinjalacoday in the Moogoondapuram District..............................	2,687	4	1
14	Part expense of constructing the Roads at Ernacollum..	2,604	9	5
15	For the construction of the Road close to the Poliyampara Coffee Estate on the Nelliampathy Hills..............................	2,500	0	0
16	For the construction of the Road from Panankootty Bridge to Tripoontorah..............	2,329	1	0
17	For the construction of the Bridges on the Road between Trichoor and Shoranoor......	2,000	0	0
18	Expense of erecting retaining Walls on the sides of the Tank on the Eastern side of the Mampilly Pagoda at Urakam in the Trichoor District..	2,000	0	0
19	Part expense of digging a Canal on the Northern side of Aniyil Madham up to the river in the Cochin District............................	1,752	13	9
20	For the construction of the Road from Parayankadavoo to Irinjalacoday in the Moogoondapuram District....................................	1,493	6	10
21	For the construction of the Bridge at Puvathumkadavoo in the Chittoor District..................	1,376	0	0
22	For the maintenance of the Road from the Ferry place at Ernacollum to Tripoontorah...	1,286	0	0
23	Expense of making a new Dam at Naripara in the Chittoor District.........................	1,028	0	3
24	For the construction of the Road leading to the Hill Bungalow near Tripoontorah............	1,000	0	0
	Total Rupees...	80,722	13	8

No.	Works.	Expenditure of 1051					
	Offices and other Public Buildings.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Courts, District Cutcherries &c...	15,732	1	7			
	Jails and Police Stations........	1,958	3	11			
	Pagodas..............................	16,835	14	11			
	Palaces..............................	62,344	15	3			
	Residencies..........................	7,440	11	5			
	Travellers' Bungalows &c.........	11,911	3	6			
	Miscellaneous.......................	34,535	8	0			
	Total Rupees...	....	...	...	1,50,758	10	7
	Grand Total Rupees...	....	...	...	2,31,481	8	3

Forests.

148. During the year under report Mr. J. A. Kholhoff, the Assistant Canservator was placed in independent charge of the Cardamom Plantation, and Mr. C. F. Kholhoff was appointed in his room as Assistant Conservator.

149. The following statement shows the number of Teak and Blackwood Logs and Taldoms received at the Timber Depots of Ernacollum and Ponany during the year under review as compared with the year preceding:

In 1050	Logs	1,445,	measuring	Candies	2,625
„ 1051	„	1,776,	„	„	3,260
Increase	„	331,		„	635

150. The number of logs disposed of during the year was 2,320; and the amount realized therefrom was Rs. 56,815—5—9. The increase of Rs. 21,541-6-1, as shewn in the margin, is owing to a larger quantity of timber being sold during the year under review than in 1050, and to a higher price being obtained for the article. The value of the timber taken for Public Works was Rs. 8,559—0—0. Thus the total income obtained from the two Depots was Rs. 65,374—5—9.

In 1050	Rs.	35,273—15—8
„ 1051	„	56,815— 5—9
Increase	Rs.	21,541— 6—1

151. The Royalties derived from Jungle wood, bamboos &c., amounted to Rs. 13,030—8—0; whilst the sale of Cardamoms, Bees' wax and other Forest produce realized Rs. 2,094—6—3. The amount of tax collected on account of fuel was Rs. 1,386—8—0.

152. The total revenue derived through the Sirkar's Establishments, as shewn above, was:

In 1050	Rs.	47,136—11— 2
„ 1051	„	81,885—12— 0
Increase	Rs.	34,749— 0—10

153. To the above should be added Rs. 11,015-6-9, being the amount paid by the Contractor of the Chittoor Forest. This is less by Rs. 9,661—1—11 than what he paid in 1050, which is owing to his having removed a smaller quantity of timber during the year under report.

154. In 1051 the Hill Expenses were less by Rs. 434—13—10, and the outlay on account of Establishment greater by Rs. 952—5—7, than in the previous year; thus shewing a net increase of Rs. 517-7-9. This

is attributable to the appointment of a Superintendent for the Teak Plantations at Palapilly on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem, with a separate Establishment.

155. The Conservator reports that during the year 6,130 Teak saplings were pruned at Kodashairy and 1005 at Mapranam, at a cost of Rs. 192—5—4 and that the process has greatly improved the growth of the plants.

156. In the Teak Plantations at Palapilly, 276 acres were weeded; 35 acres were planted, and 100 acres were pruned.

157. During the year ten elephants were captured; four males and six females; of these four died from the injuries received when falling into the pits.

Medical.

158. The following details regarding the Medical Establishments of this Sirkar have been furnished by Dr. Doyle, the Officer in charge:—

159. Civil Hospital Ernacollum:— During the year under review 194 cases were treated as intern and 3,514 as extern patients, whilst in the previous year the number of the former was 294 and that of the latter, 3,649; which shews a decrease of 100 in the one and 135 in the other.

160. Of the 194 patients treated in Hospital 178 were maintained at the expense of the Government, and the remaining 16 dieted themselves.

161. The greater number of those who were treated in hospital suffered from dropsy, syphilis and ulcers, and the diseases among the out-door patients were chiefly worms, diarrhæa, anasarca, anæmia, dyspepsia and intermittent fever. The above appear to be very common

diseases in these parts, as no material difference is discernible, in this respect, between the present report and those of the preceding years.

162. Cholera existed in an epidemic form, more or less, throughout the greater part of the past year. In Ernacollum, however, only 7 cases were brought to Hospital, and 10 treated as out-patients. Small pox was also prevalent during the year.

163. Out of the number of patients treated in hospital, ten cases proved fatal; viz., cholera 3, chronic dysentery 2, dropsy 1, enteritis 1, peritonitis 1, contusid 1, and tumor 1.

164. Among the out-patients eleven deaths occurred, of which 4 were due to cholera. Proper precautions have been taken, in respect to sanitation, to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

165. Civil Hospital Trichoor:—The number of admission to the hospital during the year was 161, of which the greatest part came under the heads of ulcers, ague, anæmia and itch. Out of these 15 died.

166. The Out-patients numbered 1,267, the prevailing diseases being ulcers, ague, worms, diarrhœa, dysentery, and ophthalmia.

167. Cholera and small pox were also prevalent in and about the station; but no case has been treated in hospital.

168. No changes have been introduced in regard to dieting, clothing, &c., since 1050.

169. Vaccination:—The number of persons vaccinated during the year throughout the Cochin territory, was 24,413, of which 22,035 cases proved successful, while the remaining 2,378 were considered unsuccessful.

Ports.

170. The number of Vessels of all descriptions which arrived at the Ports of Mallipooram and Narrakal during the year was 46.

171. The total amount of Port dues collected was Rs. 3,089—7—0, which is less than the receipts of the preceding year by Rs. 133—15—0.

172. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels which called at the above Ports was 40,511·58, against 35,713·17 tons in the previous year.

Postal Department.

173. The following is the Annual Return submitted by the Sirkar Postal Department for the year 1051, as compared with the two preceding years:—

		1049	1050	1051
Public Service.	Letters	39,049	42,975	45,651
	Newspapers	1,361	1,499	1,534
	Books	160	166	63
	Banghy parcels	2	0	0
	Total...	40,572	44,640	47,248
Private.	Letters	18,394	20,073	21,305
	Newspapers	1,429	2,029	2,248
	Books	10	21	9
	Banghy parcels	49	68	78
	Total...	19,882	22,191	23,640

174. From the above statement it will be observed that the number of communications, both private and official, has been steadily increasing for the last two years, which can only be attributed to the progressiveness of the country.

175. The amount of postage collected during the year on account of Letters &c., posted by private individuals was Rs. 785—1—4. The cost of the permanent establishment is the same as noticed in the last Report, namely Rupees 2,928 per annum.

Military.

176. During the year under report no particular change has taken place in connection with the Military Establishment of this Sirkar. The annexed statement contains all necessary information relative to it:—

	No.	No.
Total strength of the establishment, as it stood at the close of 1050	324	
Enlisted in 1051	15	
Total...		339
Died	4	
Retired on Gratuity	3	
Discharged for misdemeanor	2	
Total...		9
Remaining at the close of 1051, consisting of 5 commissioned and 40 non-commissioned officers and 285 Privates		330

	RS.	A.	P.
Average pay of each commissioned officer per annum	225	9	7
Ditto of each non-commissioned Do. Do.	78	5	0
Ditto of each Private Do. Do.	60	0	0

177. Besides the above the Sirkar maintains, at a cost of Rs. 1,236 per annum, a small detatchment of Artillery composed of 17 men, 2 non-commissioned officers with 4 guns.

178. During the year a Body Guard to His Highness the Rajah was formed at an annual cost of Rs. 5,000 consisting of one Jemadar, one Havildar, one Naigue and nine Troopers.

Press.

179. The value of the work executed at the Press during the year is set down at Rs. 4,377—6—4; whilst that of the year preceding was Rs. 4,662—7—8.

180. The pay of the establishment amounted to Rs. 1,728; and the contingent charges to Rs. 215-13-3.

181. A list of the works performed during the year is subjoined:—

		Copies.
1.	Malayalam Calendar	1,500
2.	Administration Report	150
3.	Books and Forms for the use of the Registration Department	38,370
4.	Forms for the Census	21,023
5.	Judicial Processes for the use of the Courts	29,377
6.	Forms, Notices, &c., for other Departments in Malayalam	5,546
7.	Do. Do. in English...	8,741
8.	Official Gazette Bi-monthly.	

Population.

182. The total population, according to the last Census, is 6,01,114, distributed as follows according to nationality:—

Nationality.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindu		2,14,169	2,12,753	4,26,922
Mahomedan		16,659	15,838	32,497
Christians	Europeans ...	6	4	10
	East Indians..	85	57	142
	Natives	70,837	69,428	1,40,265
Jews		617	661	1,278
Total...		3,02,373	2,98,741	6,01,114

183. An abstract of the results of the Census was inserted in the last Administration Report, and the printed Report of the Census has also been submitted to the British Resident and the Madras Government.

Financial.

184. The Receipts and Disbursements of the year reported on, as compared with the previous year, will be seen from the following statement:—

RECEIPTS.	1050			1051		
	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Land Revenue......	6,15,718	1	10	6,27,791	0	0
Custom's collections	1,10,272	2	6	1,04,015	14	9
Abkary..........	.45,065	8	7	51,336	12	0
Opium........	6,909	2	4	7,359	2	4
Salt...............	1,48,832	3	5	1,18,730	1	6
Timber............	59,958	12	6	76,389	12	6
Judicial Receipts..	64,827	0	1	58,170	9	0
Miscellaneous Revenue......	1,99,937	5	8	2,28,958	0	8
Total...	12,51,520	4	11	12,72,751	4	9
Balance Amount at the commencement of each year	5,94,379	7	8	4,70,307	1	8
Grand Total..	18,45,899	12	7	17,43,058	6	5

DISBURSEMENTS.	1050			1051		
	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Palace Expenses................	1,92,960	0	0	1,99,818	5	4
Religious Institutions...........	78,495	9	11	80,025	11	0
Charitable Do.	39,683	0	9	40,065	3	0
Administrative Establishment...	1,72,354	10	7	1,79,773	15	3
Judicial Do. ..	50,898	7	5	52,140	6	2
Education Do. ..	16,475	0	0	20,352	5	4
Police Do. ..	14,760	0	0	14,940	0	0
Military Do. ..	22,310	8	4	23,918	5	3
Pensions	17,775	0	11	16,935	7	3
Public Works...............	1,87,151	12	8	2,31,481	8	3
Miscellaneous Expenses ..	1,82,728	8	4	1,68,789	5	9
Subsidy to British Government.	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Invested in Govt. Promissory Notes..	2,00,000	0	0	,,	,,	,,
Total...	13,75,592	10	11	12,28,240	8	7
Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding year.	4,70,307	1	8	5,14,817	13	10
Grand Total .	18,45,899	12	7	17,43,058	6	5

185. As nothing remains to be said about the Receipts, which have been already dwelt upon in the preceding pages, it is only necessary to explain here the variations in the items of Disbursements.

186. Under the head of Palace Expenses there is an increase of Rs. 6,858—5—4, which is attributable to the receipt of higher allowances by Her Highness the Walliah Amah Rajah and Their Highnesses the Elliah Rajah and First Prince during the whole of the year, whilst in 1050 they received at this increased rate only for the last two months of the year. Another cause of the increase is the settlement of an allowance upon the Seventh Prince.

187. The expenditure on account of Religious Institutions was also greater in 1051 than in the year preceding, the amount defrayed in excess being Rs. 1,530—1—1. This increase is owing partly to the dearness of provisions and partly to the additional expenses incurred on account of the Annual festival at the Irinjalakoda Pagoda.

188. With regard to Charitable Institutions there has been but a very small increase, namely Rs. 382-2-3, which is also attributable to the rise in the price of provisions.

189. There is an increase of Rs. 7,419—4—8 in the cost of the Administrative Establishment, which is mainly accounted for by the augmentation of the salaries of the Head Master and Teachers of the High School at Ernacollum, as well as the appointment of a European Graduate as Second Master.

190. In consequence of the enhancement of the salaries of the Judges of the Appeal Court, the sum of Rs. 1,241—14—9 is found to have been added to the Disbursement connected with the Judicial Department.

191 The cost of the Police and Military Establishments has also been in excess of the previous year, but not to such an extent as to call for any particular remark.

192. The amount expended during the year on account of Pensions is less by Rs. 839—9—8 than the outlay of the preceding year, and this decrease arose from the death of some of the Pensioners.

193. With regard to Public Works there has been an increase of Rs. 44,329–11–7, which has been occasioned by the Department having undertaken and completed a larger amount of work during the year than in 1050.

194. There is a decrease of Rs. 10,061–13–3 under the head of Miscellaneous Expenses, which is explained chiefly by the fact of no contract having been entered into for the supply of salt, as the quantity in store was found to be sufficient for the requirements of the year.

195. The total Receipts of the year under report shew an increase of Rs. 21,230–15–10, as compared with those of the previous year. This is due to the collection of larger amounts under the heads of Land Revenue, Abkarry, Timber and Miscellaneous Revenue, than in 1050,

196. The total Disbursements of the year are less by Rs. 1,47,352–2–4 than those of the year preceding, which is attributable to the fact of no investments in Government Securities having been made during the year, whilst the amount invested in 1050 was two lacs.

197. At the beginning of the year there was a cash balance in the Treasury amounting to Rs. 4,70,307-1-8, and as the expenditure was less by Rs. 44,510—12—2 than the aggregate amount of Revenue, the cash balance for 1052 stands at Rs. 5,14,817—13—10.

198. The total amount remaining to the credit of the Sirkar at the close of the year was Rs. 28,97,569-2-4, as shewn in the margin.

Cash balance.........	Rs.	5,14,817-13-10
Govt. Securities ...	,,	22,00,500- 0- 0
Value of Stock	,,	1,82,251- 4- 6
Total	Rs.	28,97,569- 2- 4

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
Ernacollum,
14*th April* 1877.

A. SANKARIAH,
Dewan Peishkar,
in charge.

APPENDIX.

I.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT. (Criminal.)

STATEMENT of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Territory of Cochin in the year 1051 M. E.

Description of Offences.	No. of offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Remaining under trial	Remarks.
Murder	3	13	12	0	1	
Homicide	1	1	0	0	1	
Homicide and attempting to screen it.	1	4	4	0	0	
Attempt at suicide	1	1	0	1	0	
Grievous bodily hurt	17	86	53	9	0	
House-breaking, unlawful destruction of property, robbery and grievous hurt	2	9	9	0	0	
House-breaking, theft and retainment of stolen property	4	12	6	6	0	
Committing theft, and house breaking	4	11	10	1	0	
House-breaking	1	13	13	0	0	
Dacoity	7	35	16	13	5	
Dacoity, assault and bodily injury	1	11	8	3	0	
Aiding and abetting Dacoity and retaining stolen property knowing it to be such	1	1	0	1	0	
Assault and robbery	6	35	34	1	0	
House-breaking, retainment of stolen property, robberry and attempting to commit rape	1	1	0	1	0	
Bodily hurt	7	21	8	11	0	
Fabrication of false document	2	11	11	0	0	
False evidence	7	9	2	7	0	
Theft	3	7	5	2	0	
Theft and committing bodily hurt	1	4	0	4	0	
Keeping stolen property in possession.	10	20	7	12	1	
Committing theft, incendiarism hurt and bodily hurt	1	4	4	0	0	
Escape	3	8	5	3	0	
Hurt	4	8	8	0	0	
Causing abortion	1	3	3	0	0	
False Personation	1	3	0	3	0	
Causing grievious hurt and bodily hurt	5	10	6	4	0	
Defiance of orders & causing bodily hurt	2	5	1	4	0	
Riotous assemblage and assault	1	16	9	7	0	
Criminal force	1	3	3	0	0	
Killing cow	2	7	0	7	0	
Total.	101	372	237	100	8	

II.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in Cochin in the year 1051 *M. E.*

Class of Tribunals	No. of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of					Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial during the present year		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred.				
		By arrest.	By summons or re-cognizance.											
Zillah Courts......	5	186	95	0	286	0	161	76	48	0	1	16	401	
Appeal Court......	79	55	0	0	134	0	76	24	0	27	7	23	0	

III.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT. (CRIMINAL.)

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in Cochin in the year 1051 *M. E.*

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Number of persons punished: By village Officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general Jurisdiction.	By chief Magistrates of District.	By Zillah Courts.	By Appeal Court.	Total.
Fined...	0	0	0	0	0	34	2	36
Imprisoned	0	0	0	0	0	37	16	53
Flogged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ordered to find Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imprisoned and fined	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
Do. Do. and flogged...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Death...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total persons punished...	0	0	0	0	0	76	24	100
DETAIL OF SENTENCES OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.								
FINES.								
Not exceeding Rupees 5...	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
" " " 50...	0	0	0	0	0	19	5	24
" " " 200...	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
" " " 500...	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Total Number of fines...	0	0	0	0	0	39	8	47
Total amount of fines ...	0	0	0	0	0	2520-0-0	750-0-0	3270-0-0
Amount realized ...	0	0	0	0	0	1120-0-0	150-0-0	1270-0-0
Amount paid to the injured parties by way of compensation or amends ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.								
Not exceeding 15 days ... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not exceeding 15 days ... Simple... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" " 6 Months Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	22
" " 6 Months Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
" " 2 Years... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	20	6	26
" " 2 Years... Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" " 3 Years... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
" " 3 Years... Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" " 7 Years... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
" " 7 Years... Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exceeding 7 Years and below 14 Years Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Exceeding 7 Years and below 14 Years Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For life ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	39	21	60
Total... Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
For life ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

IV.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (CIVIL.)

STATEMENT shewing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1051 *M. E.*

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIMS.	No. of cases in different Courts.				Remarks.
	Moonsiff Courts	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court.	Total.	
CIVIL COURT CASES.					
On written promise for sum certain..........	4,808	270	0	5,078	
On unwritten promise.....	848	9	0	857	
On account stated........	252	11	0	263	
Money paid or received....	29	7	0	36	
For goods sold and delivered.	53	45	0	98	
For breaches of contract not included in the above	17	3	0	20	
Rent..........................	348	122	0	470	
Recovery of personal property or value thereof......	124	31	0	155	
For injuries to person.....	2	2	0	4	
,, ,, to property....	12	2	0	14	
,, defamation.........	2	5	0	7	
Suits relaiting to ejectment.....	113	43	0	156	
Suits to redeem immoveable property..................	29	2	0	31	
Suits for foreclosure or sale of mortgaged property......	0	0	0	0	
Declaration of right to property.	31	20	0	51	
For division of property......	4	6	0	10	
For maintenance..............	13	8	0	21	
Suits not included above.......	11	24	0	35	
Total..	6,696	610	0	7,306	

V.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT. (Civil.)

STATEMENT shewing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1051 *M.E.*

VALUE OF SUITS.	No. of suits disposed of in different Courts.				Remarks.
	Munsiff Courts.	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court.	Total Suits.	
In Civil Courts.					
Not exceeding Rupees 5	384	1	0	385	
" " " 20	2,314	0	0	2,314	
" " " 100	3,019	6	0	3,025	
" " " 200	858	4	0	862	
" " " 500	0	329	0	329	
" " " 5,000	0	242	0	242	
" " " 10,000	0	3	0	3	
Exceeding Rupees 10,000	0	0	0	0	
Total...	6,575	585	0	7,160	

VI.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil.)

***STATEMENT** shewing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction of Cochin in the year* 1051 *M. E.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of cases on file: Remaining from last year.	No. of cases on file: Instituted.	No. of cases on file: Total.	Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or Decree.	Cases in which decrees were passed. Without contest: Exparte.	Without contest: By confession.	Without contest: By compromise and consent.	Without contest: By arbitration.	Without contest: Total.	Contested cases tried and decided in Court. In favor of Plaintiff: In whole.	In favor of Plaintiff: In part.	In favor of Defendant	Total.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average No. of days during which each case lasted: Contested.	Average No. of days during which each case lasted: Uncontested.	No. of Summonses to parties to appear in person.	No. of parties who appeared.	No. of Summonses to Witnesses other than parties.	No. of witnesses who appeared.	Remarks.
Civil Courts.															M. D.	M D					
Munsiff Courts.........	1108	6696	7804	380	2972	1136	836	0	4944	702	125	424	1251	1229	4-1	1--12	60	30	721	458	
Zillah Courts	269	610	879	22	169	34	84	0	287	175	29	72	276	294	7-26	2-15	785	119	2154	644	
Total...	1377	7306	8683	402	3141	1170	920	0	5231	877	154	496	1527	1523	11-27	3-27	845	149	2875	1102	

VII.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil.)

***STATEMENT** shewing business of the Civil Appellate Courts of Cochin for the year* 1051 *M. E.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Cases on the file. Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial. In favor of Appellant. In whole.	In part.	In favor of Respondent.	Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each Appeal tried. M	D	Remarks.
Appellate Courts of District.													
Zillah Courts	59	296	355	22	59	21	188	15	305	50	3	15	
Chief Courts.													
Appeal Court. Regular Appeals from District or Zillah Courts	185	111	296	18	25	12	106	2	163	133	11	21	
Appeal Court. Special Appeals	25	63	88	2	14	0	41	0	57	31	3	15	
Total...	269	470	739	42	98	33	335	17	525	214	6	7	

VIII.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil.)

STATEMENT shewing the execution of Decrees of the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1051 *M. E.*

Class of Courts.	No. of decrees passed during the year.	No. of applications for execution.			No. of decrees completely executed.	No. of decrees partly executed.	No. of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at the end of the year.	No. of case in which specific performance was enforced.	No. of coercive processes in execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sale of real property.	Sequestration of real property.	Sale of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Munsiff Courts.........	6575	1337	5161	6498	1082	872	2962	1582	1	319	285	69	2558	
District or Zillah Courts.	585	460	872	1332	214	349	203	566	0	154	196	26	320	
Total. .	7160	1797	6033	7830	1296	1221	3165	2148	1	473	481	95	2878	

IX.

PRISONS.

General return showing number and distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of Cochin for the year 1051 *M. E.*

Class of Jails.	No. of Jails.	No. of prisoners during the year.										No. of Prisoners on last day of the year.													No. of punishments for breach of Jail discipline.	
												Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.					Under sentence of simple imprisonment.									
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fines &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Average number in Jail during the year.	Life.	More than 7 years.	Do. Do. 2 years.	Do. Do. 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.	More than 7 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.	Under trial.	Civil prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishment.
District Jails.																										
Ernacollum....	2	71	145	216	168	0	0	0	0	0	61	4	5	19	8	2	0	0	1	2	6	1	0	48	3	0
Trichoor.......	1	122	108	230	109	0	0	0	4	0	110½	25	48	16	7	1	0	1	1	12	6	0	0	117	5	18
Total..	3	193	253	446	277	0	0	0	4	0	171½	29	53	35	15	3	0	1	2	14	12	1	0	165	8	18

X.

POLICE.

STATEMENT shewing general result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime usually dealt with by the Police in the State of Cochin for the year 1051 *M. E.*

CLASS OF CRIME.	Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.						
	Number of informations lodged	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.	Number committed to the Criminal Courts.	Number remaining at the close of the year.
Offences against public justice ...	100	193	121	1	51	16	4
Offences relating to coin or stamps ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder — For sake of robbery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder — From other motives ...	8	47	29	0	0	18	0
Culpable homicide ...	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Attempt at Suicide ...	4	4	3	0	0	1	0
Other serious offences against persons not connected with attacks on property ..	68	227	165	0	5	57	0
Public and local nuisances ...	188	311	221	0	90	0	0
Offences against property, accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt.	189	386	343	0	33	10	0
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass, without personal violence ...	92	198	143	0	10	45	0
Theft ...	290	611	501	4	76	30	0
Receiving stolen property ...	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
Mischief of serious character ...	34	70	47	3	5	15	0
Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers or thieves ...	14	39	17	0	1	21	0
Vagrancy and bad character ..	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Breach of special Laws cognizable by Police ...	5	9	4	0	5	0	0
Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrates. ...	1347	2377	1935	6	429	7	0
Total...	2345	4479	3535	14	705	221	4

XI.

EDUCATIONAL.

STATEMENT of Educational Institutions in the Cochin State under the Director of Education for the year 1051 *M. E.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Students. Numbers.			Students. Instructed in			Students. Nationality or religion.					Teachers.		Income &c.		Remarks.
	No. of Students on the Attendance Roll.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	English.	Vernacular.	Other languages.	Christians.	Hindus.	Jews.	Mahometan.	Total students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Salaries paid by Government.	Credit by Fees and Fines.	
The Ernakulam High School....	297	239	15½	297	297	0	84	209	1	3	297	6	10	15,460-5-4	1,695-6-6	
DISTRICT SCHOOLS.																
Trichoor.........	60	48	12½	60	60	0	2	54	0	4	60	0	4	1,380-0-0	184-0-0	
Matancheri........	57	47	12	57	57	0	13	39	5	0	57	2	2	1,320-0-0	205-2-0	
Chittûr.........	33	28	12	33	33	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	3	792-0-0	109-9-6	
Irinjalacoda......	38	32	12	38	38	0	5	33	0	0	38	1	2	640-0-0	111-4-0	
Wadacancheri....	17	13	12	17	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	1	760-0-0	43-3-0	
Total...	502	407		502	502	0	104	385	6	7	502	9	22	20,352-5-4		

XII.

Return shewing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each Class of Disease in the Civil Hospitals and Jails of the Cochin State for the year 1051 *M. E.*

DISEASES.	Ernacollum Civil Hospital.				Ernacollum Jail Hospital.		Trichoor Civil Hospital.				Trichoor Jail Hospital.	
	In-patients		Out-patients.		In-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.	
	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.
Cholera ...	7	3	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varicella ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Tonsillitis ...	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parotitis ...	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pertussis ...	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Febricula ...	0	0	131	0	14	0	2	0	91	0	45	0
Febris Typhoides ...	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Febris Intermittens ...	6	0	123	0	3	0	30	2	147	0	38	0
Ophthalmia ...	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	6	0
Erysipelas .	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Metria ...	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furunculus ...	0	0	71	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	30	0
Dysenteria ..	4	2	60	1	0	0	10	3	53	0	16	0
Diarrhæa ...	5	0	115	0	12	0	8	0	70	0	29	0
Syphilis Primaria .	14	0	46	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0
„ Secundaria ...	9	0	90	0	0	0	2	0	23	0	0	0
Gonorrhæa ...	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Phymosis ...	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Paraphymosis ...	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bubo ...	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Orchitis ...	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Strictura Urethræ ...	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
„ Os Uteri ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lepra ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Apthæ ...	0	0	37	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Scabies ...	3	0	120	0	21	0	12	0	44	0	5	0
Tinea Tonsurans ...	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascaris Lumbricoides ...	0	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	0
„ Vermicularis ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatism ...	6	0	151	0	2	0	3	0	50	0	15	0
Anæmia ...	14	0	250	0	2	0	18	4	55	0	1	1
Anasarca ...	20	1	200	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcinoma ...	1	0	16	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Scrofula ...	1	0	17	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Total ..	93	6	2042	8	60	1	72	10	778	0	186	1

Continued next page.

DISEASES.	Ernacollum Civil Hospital. In-patients. Admission.	Ernacollum Civil Hospital. In-patients. Death.	Ernacollum Civil Hospital. Out-patients. Admission.	Ernacollum Civil Hospital. Out-patients. Death.	Ernacollum Jail Hospital. In-patients. Admisson.	Ernacollum Jail Hospital. In-patients. Death.	Trichoor Civil Hospital. In-patients. Admission.	Trichoor Civil Hospital. In-patients. Death.	Trichoor Civil Hospital. Out-patients. Admission.	Trichoor Civil Hospital. Out-patients. Death.	Trichoor Jail Hospital. In-patients. Admission.	Trichoor Jail Hospital. In-patients. Death.
Brought Forward.	93	6	2042	8	60	1	92	10	778	"	186	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	3	0	15	0	0	0	3	1	12	"	"	"
Hæmoptysis ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	"	"	"
Paralysis ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	"	"	"
Chorea ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Hysteria ...	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Mania ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Tetanus ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Cophalæa ...	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	16	"	"	"
Neuralgia ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	"	"	"
Otitis ...	0	0	62	0	1	0	1	0	10	"	"	"
Otrrhœa ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	"	"	"
Morbus Valvularum Cordis...	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Flemitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	"	3	"
Bronchitis ...	2	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	17	"	"	"
Pneumonia ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	"	"	"
Catarrhus ...	0	0	149	0	0	"	0	0	"	"	"	"
Polypus Nasi ...	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Ozena ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Asthma ...	0	0	42	0	5	0	2	0	8	"	"	"
Odantalgia ...	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	14	"	"	"
Enteritis ...	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Peritonitis ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Obstipatio ...	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	72	"	"	"
Dyspepsia ...	1	0	190	0	1	0	0	0	43	"	2	"
Colica ...	0	0	52	0	0	0	1	0	16	"	"	"
Hæmorrhois ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	"	1	"
Fistula in Ano ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	"	"	"	"
Hepatitis ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	"	"	"
Icterus ...	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	"	"	"
Ascites ...	9	0	43	3	0	0	2	1	7	"	"	"
Diabetes ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	"	"	"
Total...	121	8	3103	11	68	1	105	13	1021	..	193	1

Continued next page.

XII. (*Continued*)

DISEASES.	Ernacollum Civil Hospital.				Ernacollum Jail Hospital.		Trichoor Civil Hospital.				Trichoor Jail Hospital.	
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.	
	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.
Brought Forward.	121	8	3103	11	68	1	105	13	1021	0	193	1
Hæmaturia ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydrocele ...	1	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leucorrhœa ..	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0
Amenorrhœa ...	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysmenorrhœa ...	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Menorrhagia ...	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Abortus-Partus ...	6	0	34	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Vomitting of Pregnancy ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Synovitis ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Periostitis ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caries ...	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herpes ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
Psoriasis ...	1	0	13	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	1	0
Paronychia ...	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abscessus ...	3	0	32	0	4	0	4	0	16	0	0	0
Ulcus ...	29	0	13	0	6	0	35	2	155	0	21	0
Dentitio ...	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Ambustio ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Contusio ...	3	1	29	0	0	0	3	0	21	0	3	0
Fractura ...	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Luxatura ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Subluxatio ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vulnus Incism ...	6	0	47	0	0	0	4	0	8	0	2	0
" Laceratum ...	6	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign body in Nose ...	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
" " " Ears ...	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Tumors ...	3	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gangrana ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	194	10	3514	11	78	1	161	15	1267	0	220	1

XIII.

Annual Return of Persons Vaccinated in the Cochin Territories during the year 1051.

DISTRICTS.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			
		Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	
Cannianoor	1	1964	1788	176	
Shallakarah	1	2292	2069	223	
Thallapally	1	1835	1631	204	
Chittoor	1	1949	1776	173	
*Trichoor	2	4839	4434	405	
Mugundaporum	1	2071	1828	243	
Codacherry	1	2520	2300	220	
Yennamakel	1	2510	2246	264	
Cranganore	1	1857	1720	137	
Cochin	1	2576	2243	333	
	11	24,413	22,035	2,378	

XIV.

RETURN of Ships or Vessels arrived at, and sailed from the Cochin Sircar Ports of Malapoorom and Narrakel during the year 1051 M. E. corresponding, with the 16th August 1875 to the 14th August 1876 A. D.

Ports.	Date of Arrival.		Date of Departure.		Vessel's Names.	Commanders Names	Tons	Amount of Port-dues collected. Rate for Ton.	Rs.	A.	P.
								Ans.			
Mallipooram.	Nill.										
Narrakel ...	1875 Aug.	18	1875 Aug.	18	S. S. Patna ...	W. Crowden .	1132	2	0	0	0
	,,	23	,,	23	S. S. Himalaya ..	F. Cotton ...	912	,,	114	0	0
	,,	25	,,	26	S. S. Madura ..	J. R. Gavin ..	1266	,,	0	0	0
	,,	29	,,	29	S. S. Africa ..	C. C. D. Hutcheson	1318	,,	164	0	0
	Sept.	1	Sept.	1	S. S. Malda ..	Jas. Sharp ..	1268	,,	0	0	0
	Novr.	17	Novr.	20	Schr. Canthasawmy Poorvy	Valerian Bernard. .	44	1	2	12	0
	1876 Feby.	5	1876 Feb.	9	Do. Advesia Letchmy ...	Thome Pillay ..	71	,,	4	7	0
	April.	7	April	7	Do Lady Helena ..	A. Fernandez .	62	,,	3	14	0
	,,	25	,,	25	Do. Mayilvaganapuravy...	M. D. J. Fernandez	67	,,	4	4	0
	June.	4	June	28	Do. Penerf * ..	F. LeBesques ...	263	2	35	8	0
	,,	6	,,	7	S. S. Dacca ...	A. Irwine ..	,,	,,	166	4	0
	,,	7	,,	7	S. S. Khandalla ..	G. W. Wicks ..	1318	,,	164	12	0
	,,	7	August	4	Barque Deerfoot ..	W. Easson ..	599	,,	62	6	0
	,,	7	June.	7	Do. Olive Branch ...	G. Park ..	430	,,	53	12	0
	,,	7	,,	23	Do. Gift ..	W. Scott ..	286	,,	35	12	0
	,,	7	July.	1	Do. Dorset ..	C. C. Conves ..	1265	,,	158	2	0
	,,	10	June.	13	S. S. Sir John Lawrence..	G. Baldwine ...	467	,,	0	0	0
	,,	12	,,	12	S. S. Ava ...	C. M. H. Day ...	1708	,,	213	8	0
	,,	14	,,	22	Bk. Martha Jackson ...	James Conner ..	502	,,	62	12	0

* Except this Vessel, which is under French colours, all the rest are English.

Narrakel..	June	15	June	15	S. S. Ethiopia	... I. H. Atkinson ...	1314	,,	164	4	0
	,,	18	,,	19	S. S. Mecca	... R. Johnson ..	936	,,	117	0	0
	,,	18	July	26	Barque Desdemona	... L. Olsen ...	582	,,	72	12	0
	,,	19	June	19	S. S. Patna	.. H. A. Street ...	1132	,,	141	8	0
	,,	27	,,	27	S, S. Socotra	.. W. Starrat ...	1240	,,	155	0	0
	,,	27	,,	27	S. S. Dacca	... A. Irwine ...	1330	,,	0	0	0
	,,	28	August	5	Barque Hope	... J. Cromars ...	536	,,	67	2	0
	,,	30	July	29	Do. Latona	... E. H. Tidmarsh ..	270	,,	33	14	0
	July	2	August	13	Do. Southport	... S. Cripps ...	359	,,	45	0	0
	,,	2	July	2	S. S. Madura	... I. R. Gavin ...	1266	,,	158	4	0
	,,	4	,,	5	S. S. Ethiopia	... I. H. Atkinson ..	1314	,,	0	0	0
	,,	9	,,	10	S. S. Africa	... C. C. D. Hutcheson.	1318	,,	164	12	0
	,,	10	August	24	Barque Haidee	... I. S. A. Durkie ..	758	,,	94	12	0
	,,	11	July	11	S. S. Mecca	... R. Johnson ...	936	,,	0	0	0
	,,	17	,,	18	S. S. Goa	... James Avern ...	1232	,,	154	0	0
	,,	17	,,	18	S. S. Socotra	... W. Starratt ...	1240	,,	0	0	0
	,,	23	,,	23	S. S. Khandalla	... G. W. Wicks ...	1318	,,	0	0	0
	,,	25	,,	25	S. S. Madura	.. J. R. Gavin ...	1266	,,	0	0	0
	,,	27	August	23	Barque Nevada	.. C. Pearce ...	490	,,	61	4	0
	,,	30	July	31	S. S. Ava	.. C. M. H. Day ...	1708	,,	0	0	0
	August	1	August	1	S. S. Africa	.. C. C. D. Hutcheson.	1318	,,	0	0	0
	,,	5	,,	5	Barque Golden Russet	.. J. M. Richardson ..	408	,,	51	0	0
	,,	5	Septr,	4	Do. Fatel Kareem	.. Ibrahim Ismael ...	338	,,	42	4	0
	,,	6	August	7	S. S. Canara	.. T. Sanders ...	1229	,,	153	10	0
	,,	8	,,	8	S. S. Goa	.. J. Avern ...	1232	,,	0	0	0
	,,	9	,,	10	S. S. Patna	... H. A. Street ...	1132	,,	0	0	0
	,,	13	,,	13	S. S. Dacca	.. A. Irvine ...	1330	,,	166	4	0
								Total Rupees..	3089	7	0